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PAPERS

Breed Family Association

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## PARTIAL INDEX TO VOLUMES 1 TO 16 INCLUSIVE\*

	Page	Vol.
Bibliography of the Breed Family --- Warren Mudge Breed ----	219	8
Breed, Allen, Chest ----- Dr. Lewis S. Breed ----	33	2
Breed, Allen <sup>1</sup> , Immigrant ----- Warren Mudge Breed ----	157	6
Breed, Allen <sup>1</sup> , Land Grant ----- John Breed Newhall ----	2	1
Breed, Allen <sup>2</sup> , Will -----	171	6
Breed, Andrews, Biography ----- Susan L. Johnson -----	8	1
Breed, Dr. Bowman, Bigelow, Biography Dr. Nathaniel Pope Breed -----	68	3
Breeds of Charlestown, Mass. ----- Gertrude C. Newhall ---	305	9
Breed Family in Vermont ----- Mary E. Breed Coburn --	120	5
Breed, Ebenezer <sup>5</sup> , Biography (1766-1833) Isabel Morgan Breed	165	6
Breed Family in Wars of Our Country Warren Mudge Breed ----	73	3
Breed Family of Western Penn. ----- Mary Biswell Breed ----	64	3
Breed Genealogy ----- Sidney Perley -----	124	5
Breed's Hill Deeds ----- John Breed Newhall ----	19	1
Breed's Hill in the Histories ----- Warren Mudge Breed ----	22	1
Breed, Charles Norcross, Biography - Joseph Bassett Breed, III	686	15
Breed, Henry Allen, Biography ----- Flora Holder Breed ----	5	1
Breed, Holton Johnson, Biography --- Marguerite Emilio -----	314	9
Breed, Isaiah <sup>7</sup> , Biography ----- Mary Blake Breed -----	38	2
Breeds in the Revolutionary War ---- Warren Mudge Breed ----	12	1
Breed, Nathan <sup>7</sup> , Biography ----- Sarah H. Hacker -----	59	3
Breeds, One of the ----- Rev. Dwight Payson Breed	93	4
Breed, Samuel Oliver ----- Eugenie Goss -----	161	6
Breeds, Three Johns <sup>3-4-5</sup> of Stonington Emma Willard -----	97	4
Breed, a visit to Allen Breed's home in England Frank Arthur Bayrd -----	423	11
Breed, Allen at Southampton, L.I. -- Lester Durand Gardner -	425	11
Breed, Allen <sup>3</sup> ----- Some descendants -----	441	11
Breed, Betsey Niles, Journal -----	432	11
Breed, Rev. David Riddle, Biography Dr. Mary Bidwell Breed	436	11
Breed Family at Sea ----- Joseph Bassett Breed --	629	14
Breed Family in California -----	522	12
Breed, Joseph <sup>3</sup> ----- Some descendants -----	556	13
Breed, Joseph <sup>4</sup> ----- Letter written in 1805	555	13
Breed, Joseph <sup>4</sup> -- Some descendants - Marian W. Fulks -----	406	10
Breed, Joseph <sup>3</sup> , Will of -----	555	13
Breed, Dr. Nathaniel <sup>5</sup> ----- Some descendants -----	371	10
Breeds, of Nahant, Mass. -----	484	12
Breed, Samuel <sup>3</sup> -- Some descendants, Part 1 -----	494	12
Breed, Samuel <sup>3</sup> -- Some descendants, Part 2 -----	635	14
Breed, Samuel <sup>3</sup> -- Some descendants, Part 3 -----	695	15
Breed, Samuel <sup>3</sup> -- Will of -----	492	12
Chart of the first three Breed Generations -----	493	12
Copies of some old deeds -----	438	11
Dialogue presented at 1930 meeting -----	332	9
Distaff Side of the Breeds and Some Descendants of Allen <sup>3</sup> Breed ----- Alice Breed Benton ----	321	9
Early Generations Appraised ----- Arthur O. Taylor -----	43	2
Genealogy of Charlestown Breeds -----	311	9



	<u>Page</u>	<u>Vol.</u>
Genealogy (1929 edition) of Stonington Branch with Index --	230	8
Genealogy (1963 amplified edition) of Stonington Branch with Index -----		16
Historical Dialogue at 1927 Meeting -----	184	7
Illustrations		
Breed, Ebenezer -----	164-5	6
Breed, Samuel Oliver-----	160-1	6
Cornerstone of Old Breed Homestead at Stonington, Conn.--	229-30	8
Float in Tercentary Parade, 1930, Lynn, Mass. -----	216-7	8
"Grand Turk" -----	313-4	9
Headstone of Ens. Joseph Breed, (1713) -----	92-3	4
Houses		
Ephraim Breed -----	119-20	5
Frederick Breed -----	119-20	5
Joseph Breed -----	119-20	5
Old Mill Stone - Stonington, Conn. -----	229-30	8
Map of Original Grant to Allen Breed, Lynn, Mass. -----	105-6	5
Tablet on Breed's Hill, Charlestown, Mass. -----	27-8	1
Letters		
Mrs. Kirby T. Hancock -----	156	6
George Nelson Breed -----	123	5
J. Howard Breed -----	91	4
Some Breed Family Gatherings -----	688	15
Some Descendants of Joseph <sup>3</sup> & Allen <sup>3</sup> Breed - Alice Breed Benton -----	322	9
Some Old Breed Homesteads, Lynn, Mass. + Mary Blake Breed -	108	5
Stonington Branch of the Breeds ----- Olive S. Buckley -	29	2
Tablet on Breed's Hill, Charlestown, Mass. - Prof. Charles B. Breed -----	15	1
Weare, N. H. Breeds ----- Mrs. Frank W. Eaton	106	5

\* Note: Volume 1 (May, 1922) contains pages 1 through 27.  
Volume 2 (May, 1923) contains pages 28 through 56.  
Volume 3 (January, 1924) contains pages 57 through 87.  
Volume 4 (March, 1925) contains pages 88 through 104.  
Volume 5 (March, 1926) contains pages 105 through 154.  
Volume 6 (March, 1927) contains pages 155 through 181.  
Volume 7 (March, 1928) contains pages 182 through 214.  
Volume 8 (December, 1929) contains pages 215 through 302A.  
Volume 9 (December, 1930) contains pages 302B through 356.  
Volume 10 (December, 1931) contains pages 356A through 420.  
Volume 11 (December, 1932) contains pages 420A through 481.  
Volume 12 (December, 1933) contains pages 481A through 550.  
Volume 13 (December, 1934) contains pages 550A through 626.  
Volume 14 (December, 1935) contains pages 626A through 683.  
Volume 15 (May, 1937) contains pages 683A through 742.  
Volume 16 (March, 1963) (contains 165 pages).





# Breed Family Association

Prof CHARLES B. BREED, President  
Miss SARAH ELLEN BREED, Secretary  
69 Newhall Street, Lynn, Mass.

Lynn, Mass.  
May 1, 1922.

To the Members of the Association:-

During the past year several meetings of the Executive Committee have been held, at which consideration has been given to the available means of extending and perfecting the Breed genealogical records. This is one of the essential objects of the Association, and one which will involve years of effort.

The Secretary will be glad to answer any genealogical inquiries from the records in so far as they are available; but it should be borne in mind that they are by no means complete. You can assist by mailing to her information relative to your branch of the family.

The membership now numbers 206; it should be double this number. Are there not members of your immediate family and other individuals with whom you are acquainted who should belong to the Association? In several instances a husband has joined the Association, but the wife and children have not - All are eligible and all are needed.

It is the policy of the Association to mail each year to all members mimeograph copies of papers presented during the year. You will find enclosed copies of four interesting papers presented at a meeting of the Association held March 15, 1922 at the Unitarian Church, Lynn, Mass.

You will also find enclosed a copy of "Statement of Breed Family Association Relative to Proposed Tablet to be Erected on Breed's Hill, Charlestown," prepared by Prof. Charles B. Breed in collaboration with John Breed Newhall, Esq. and Mr. Warren M. Breed.

A few months ago the Executive Committee suggested to the Metropolitan District Commission of Boston that it would be appropriate to have a tablet on or near the monument which marks the site of the Battle of Bunker Hill, stating that this site is Breed's Hill. The Commission promptly voted an appropriation. Immediately there was a storm of protest against such a tablet from the Bunker Hill Association, which previously owned and controlled the small park where the monument stands. In answer to this protest the statement above referred to was prepared.

It is suggested that you file the enclosed papers away with care as others will be mailed from time to time when manuscript of interest is available.

Preparations are being made for an Annual Meeting in June. It will probably comprise a business meeting including election of officers, a dinner, after dinner speaking and a dance. Notices of time and place will be mailed in due time.

The Treasurer has included in this envelope your bill for annual dues. A prompt remittance will be greatly appreciated, as there is considerable expense entailed in the enclosed mimeograph copies.

S. Ellen Breed,  
Secretary.





A FEW FACTS CONCERNING LAND IN LYNN  
MASS. OWNED BY ALLEN BREED AND HIS  
DECENDENTS

2

1630 - 1850

Prepared by John Breed Newhall, Esq.

Presented at Meeting of the Breed Family Association, March 15, 1922.

Among those who were granted lands in early colonial times were Allen Breed, who had two hundred acres and Thomas Chadwell who had sixty acres. These lands were in the western part of Lynn lying between South Street on the east, Western Avenue in part on the north, Saugus River on the West and the harbor on the south. Thomas Chadwell and Allen Breed owned adjoining land, Breed's land being west of Chadwell's as is shown in the will of the latter, allowed in 1683, wherein land bounded westerly by Allen Breed's land is devised to his son Moses. It is difficult to locate the exact line of Allen Breed's original grant inasmuch as in all the deeds he gave no mention of the source was made, except in the case of his deed in 1666 (Essex Deeds, Book 3, Page 17) to his son-in-law William Merriam and wife Elizabeth. In that deed he states it is the 230 acres which had been given to Thomas Cobbett, the teacher, by the town, and was deeded to Allen Breed in 1653, (ib. 2-107). For these 230 acres and buildings Allen Breed paid eighty pounds. Another lot he bought in 1658 (ib. 2-109) is bounded southerly on the highway leading to the Ferry that was on the north. This Ferry crossed the river at a point near where Buttman's mill afterwards was built; the land near the Ferry being referred to in the deeds as Needham's Neck while the land where now the office buildings of the General Electric stands was called Willis' Neck. Thus the road leading to the Ferry probably came down Western Avenue as far as Houghton's square and thence down Summer Street to the river. This knowledge helps to locate some of the land Allen Breed senior deeded to his sons and grandsons. Thus in 1688 (ib. 9-10) he conveyed to his son Joseph land bounded northerly and westerly on a highway leading to the Ferry and the Mill, in 1665 (ib. 3-1) to his son John 16 acres of upland and marsh and nine acres called the Ferry Piece. He also gave his son John in a deed recorded in 1717 (ib. 32-239) one-half both in quality and quantity of all his lands of all sorts both of salt marsh meadow, pasture and wood lots laid out in the commons and one-half of his dwelling house and barn. This John Breed served in the war against the Narraganset Indians and was the father of Ephraim and Ebenezer Breed who bought land in Charlestown in 1722 on what was called later Breed's Hill the site of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Allen Breed senior deeded to Allen Breed Tertius in 1689 (ib. 9-10) some salt marsh, a pasture lying in the neck and also six acres of upland and meadow in the neck bounded westerly by Daniel Needham.

Having disposed of so much land during his life time the inventory of Allen Breed's estate shows only twelve acres of marsh, two acres of other land, a house and forty-one acres of tillage





and mowing land and some wood lots, a total of fifty-five acres besides the Woodland, all appraised at 231 pounds. His probate papers state he was the father of Timothy, Joseph, Allen, John, Mary Lewis and Elizabeth Burrage. After the death in 1690 of the original Allen, who had been called senior and his son Allen, junior, the latter became senior and continued to deed land to his children, thus in 1699 (ib. 48-256) he granted to his son John a parcel of land where John's barn stood containing five acres and being bounded north upon the highway leading to Needham's.

John's son Samuel, who had married Anna Hood, daughter of Richard Hood of Nahant Street or as it was called in those days the road leading from the Meeting House to Nahant, gave at his death in 1755 most of his lands to his sons Ebenezer and Benjamin. This property consisted of 10 acres in the Homestead, nine acres by the Mill,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres at Neecham's Neck 10 acres of salt marsh, four acres at the Pines, five acres at Nahant, six acres in Spring Pasture,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  acres of Woodland at Town's end and seven acres of Woodland in Tomlins' Swamp; 65 acres in all and very well scattered.

At the death of Ebenezer Breed just mentioned in 1762 the inventory of his estate shows he had 39 acres of land divided between meadow, tillage, pasture and woodland. It was Ebenezer Breed, the son of the above Ebenezer, who went to Weare, New Hampshire as is shown by deed from his children and grand-children in 1807 (ib. 228-201) of all their interest in the dower set off to Rebecca the widow of Ebenezer.

By some unrecorded deeds, dated in 1810 and 11 we find that Samuel Breed who died in 1821, the sone of Ebenezer and Rebecca, acquired some land at Willis's Neck from a number of his cousins thus showing that the tillage part of the Breed's land was in that general location. Samuel Breed just mentioned possessed about fifty acres at his death which was inherited by his children. Part of his mowing and tillage land was on Orchard and Neptune Streets, now called, which we find in the possession of his grandson's Richard and Aza Breed. Aza Breed had also land on the northerly side of Summer Street near Walden Street.

Most of the land owned by the Breed's was south of Western Avenue, but the land on the northerly side or that street where the Breed school now stands was conveyed by Jabez Breed, the great grandson of the original Allen, in 1745 (ib. 107-139) to James Purinton who had married a sister of Jabez Breed. Previous to 1800 it would seem that the whole of the land in that location was owned either by a Breed or a descendant of a Breed, as practically all the deeds are of lands bounded by Breeds or their kin. Some of this land remained in the family for many years. Thus it was not until 1852 that William E. Breed, the son of William Breed, third, sold the triangular piece of land containing three-quarters of an acre bounded by Breed's square the Salem



turnpike and Summer Street to Robert Steele (ib. 454-287) and only in quite recent years did Richard Breed dispose of the land in Orchard Park.

To attempt to locate the bounds of the original Allen's grant, or of the lands owned by the Breed's for those two hundred years is very difficult, both on account of the poor description in the deeds and of the fact that many deeds were never recorded. But, as has been stated above, Thomas Chadwell's land bounded Allen Breed's land on the east and in tracing down some of the deeds I find one in 1847 (ib. 384-100) from Richard Breed above mentioned to Abijah Walden of land bounded north-westerly on the Salem turnpike and easterly by Ivory Chadwell. Moses Chadwell, the son of the original Thomas, married Sara Ivory and the name Ivory had been kept in the family as a Christain name. By a later deed (1851, ib. 439-113) it is clear that the division between Allen Breed's and Thomas Chadwell's land on Western Avenue was the lot on the northeasterly corner of Edward's Court and Western Avenue. Furthermore as the lots on the westerly side of South Street were sold by Chadwell, South Street was cut through their land. Allen Breed's land probably covered all from Western Avenue to the Water on the South and nearly to the Saugus River on the West. Further than this I am not prepared to go at present but a further study of deeds both recorded and unrecorded may make possible more definite bounds.

The Breed's as a whole seemed to have remained where the original Allen had settled, which was well called Breed's end, but a few of the family went to other parts of the town. Thus Jabez Breed, who died in 1778, the ancestor of Nathan and Isaiah Breed of Broad Street, lived on Sagimore Hill, the present Nahant Street, between Sagimore Street and the ocean where he had at his death fifteen acres as well as thirteen acres in Spring Pasture. Some of this land was in the hands of the family until quite recently. Another Jabez Breed married a daughter of John Basset, and Breed Street occupied some of the land he owned. Other Breed's went west as I find mention in a deed dated 1824 (ib. 241-133) of a Richard Breed living in Jackson, Ohio. I have not attempted to follow the migration of the Breed's and have alluded only to a few facts which appeared in some of the deeds on record.

To follow down or back the title of the lands I have been discussing it would have been much easier if a genealogy of the Breed family existed. For this reason, as well as for others which will readily occur to you, it is important that such a genealogy be compiled which is one of the objects of this Association. By the co-operation of each member the work involved could be so divided that no great labor would fall upon any one person. The result obtained would be of inestimable value in many ways for all time.





In reviewing the history of any community there are always certain individual figures that stand out prominently as having blazed the way for their fellows and having held out as it were a beacon light to lead others on. Such a one was Henry Allen Breed, the subject of this sketch. He was a man who appeals to our sympathies in a peculiar way, for his vision was broad, his courage indomitable and his love for his native town was unmixed with any selfish motive.

In the town records of Lynn we find that a son Henry Allen, was born to Thomas Andrews Breed and his wife Hannah Newhall Breed, April 21, 1798.

At that time it seems probable that the family home was on Federal Street. In 1800 when Henry Allen was but two years of age his father removed to Salem with his family and later in 1811, he again changed his residence, this time removing to Mt. Vernon, N. H. where he remained but a short time returning to Lynn in 1812. This time the family abode was at the Lynn hotel. Among their fellow guests at that famous hostelry was an old merchant a member of the important grocery house of Skinner & Hurd of Charlestown. This merchant was so attracted by the winning personality of the young lad that he invited him to serve an apprenticeship with his firm, which invitation was eagerly accepted. After several years spent in Charlestown, Henry A. returned to Lynn with a fixed determination to be of use to his native town.

Assisted by his former employers he at once established a grocery business in Market Square. This venture proved to be very successful and so ambitious was its founder that he soon began looking around for other fields to conquer.

He found that the Mechanic's Bank, - started in 1814 - was handicapped by a lack of business system in its management. He became an officer in it and at once took hold and straightened out matters, so that this bank's efficiency in serving the community was greatly increased. Next he established a savings bank, (The Nahant Bank) and also created a mutual insurance company writing the first insurance policy ever written in Lynn.

To further develop the town he began to lay out streets and erect buildings. His plan of real estate sale was most novel. The method employed was to let a buyer pay for a house lot and build a cellar, then to give a mortgage back to the grantor, who would put up a house and give the owner of the lot an extended time in which to pay up his mortgage.

In this way many of the working men of Lynn became busy in earning and paying for homes of their own, and so firmly was that custom established that it prevails here even to this day and



Lynn is noted as a city of home owners. He then constructed a wharf at the foot of Commercial Street where he started a lumber business.

In 1833 he landed the first anthracite coal ever brought to Lynn. This did not meet with any favor at the time, for so hard did the people here find it to ignite, that they declared they would as soon try to burn rocks as anthracite coal.

Among his other building activities at about this time was included a large silk mill on Water Hill afterwards used as a spice mill by Nehemiah Berry.

Henry A. Breed was a man who always did things on a generous scale. This worked well while times were prosperous but in 1837 there came a great business depression and he became bankrupt.

With his fall went down the Nahant Bank, the Union Insurance Co., the Eastern Land Speculation, and other enterprises. After this failure Mr. Breed secured a position to superintend the building of a naval station in Brunswick, Georgia. After considerable active work in the south, he returned to Lynn and started a shoe business in a wing of the Lynn hotel. For a while this venture was apparently fairly successful, but ultimately it failed. Then came the gold excitement of 1849 and with his usual enterprise Mr. Breed started for California. With Thomas A. Larkin he established a contracting business. They dug canals, built stores and constructed two large wharves in San Francisco and they also founded a town called Sutterville?

So successful did they become that Mr. Breed was at one time in San Francisco estimated to be worth half a million, but fortune, that fickle dame, again deserted him and after suffering from several disastrous fires, he returned to Lynn a poor man.

For a while now he devoted himself to horticultural pursuits then he became interested in the development of Rocks' pasture now known as the Highlands. After laying out many streets and lots, he found that the land didn't sell for enough to pay for his improvements. Next he undertook the manufacturing of a raw bone fertilizer and this business was so successful that he built a large mill for it at the corner of Federal St. and Western Ave.

In 1866 failure again overtook him and again he turned his attention to the development of the Lynn Highlands, but never more did fortune smile on him. Aside from his manifold business enterprises Mr. Breed organized and pushed ahead many things for public welfare. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts' Horticultural Society and was for a long term of years an active member of the Essex Agricultural Society, started a lyceum course







and a temperance society in Lynn, and was one of the principal movers in establishing the Unitarian church here. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow of high degree and few men of his day could claim a wider circle of friends and acquaintances. He was unusually gentlemanly in his deportment and carriage, and was a man of elegant and refined tastes. He built a beautiful home for himself, afterwards known as the Healey place, now known as the Tirrell mansion; and there surrounded by his books and his flowers, he is said to have found his greatest happiness in life. He was married three times.

In 1822 he married Mary W. Adams of Marblehead. She died in 1824 and in 1825 he married Katherine Hathorne of Salem, who died in 1844. Of this union were born several children all but one of whom died in infancy. The one who survived was Henry A. who spent most of his life in a sanitarium.

In 1845 Mr. Breed married a sister of his second wife, Mary Hathorne.

A Niece who was brought up in his family became Mrs. John B. Alley and she and another niece, Mrs. Thomas Bancroft, took care to make his last days comfortable. He lived to within a few days of his 89th birthday in 1887 and then peacefully passed away, leaving behind him a record of an unselfish life spent largely in promoting the welfare of his native city.



On a May day in the year 1793, the families of Breed and Newhall were again united as so many times before in the history of Lynn, where Thomas Andrews Breed, 6th in descent from Allen Breed, married the daughter of Daniel Newhall, Hannah, 7th in descent from Thomas Newhall. The Breed line runs thus: Allen<sup>1</sup>, Allen<sup>2</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Allen<sup>4</sup>, Allen<sup>5</sup>, Thomas Andrews<sup>6</sup>.

Thomas Andrews was evidently one of the first children to receive two names, and its origin often caused comment till in tracing his mother, Abigail Lindsay's, genealogy it was found that her grandmother, Abigail Andrews, was a grandchild of Thomas Andrews of Hingham, and as Abigail Andrews lived to be 96 years old, dying only a little more than a year before her granddaughter's marriage, the Hingham family traditions must have been a familiar topic.

In connection with the Breed family it may be interesting to note here that in the third generation the Breed family divided into two Lynn branches, when "Ensign" Joseph Breed married Sarah Farrington and continued to live in West Lynn, building a house on South Street not far from the old homestead, while Samuel Breed, the youngest brother, married Anna Hood, daughter of Richard Hood, living on Nahant Street, and became the ancestor of the many Breeds in the eastern part of the town.

The oldest child of Thomas Andrews and Hannah Newhall Breed received the name of Andrews, born September 20, 1794, the remaining children were Hannah, born 1796, Henry Allen, born 1798, Daniel Newhall, born 1800, Joseph Blaner, born 1803, Jacob, born 1805, and Joseph Blaner, born 1807. The last three children were born in Salem where the family moved in 1800.

At this time Andrews Breed was five years old, and in later life he often referred to an incident that occurred just before they left Lynn. He was playing with Samuel Johnson, an older brother of Otis and George Johnson, when hearing music they ran up to the head of Federal Street where a procession was forming and they heard the magic name of George Washington. This made such a vivid impression on his mind that he thought he had seen Washington, and retained that impression to the end of his life. In reality a commemoration service was held in Lynn as elsewhere throughout the country (Lewis tells us January 18, 1800). A procession, headed by the prominent men of the town, marched to the Old Tunnel Meeting House, where a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Thacher.

Andrews attended the district school till he was fourteen years old, when he began to help his father, who in 1813, became the landlord of the Lynn Hotel. This was a prominent factor in the life of the town as it stood at the junction of Market Square and





Western Avenue, the turnpike as it was then called -- the main road from Boston to Salem, - an average of twenty-four stages stopping at the hotel daily. When 18 years old Mr. Breed was adjutant of the Fourth Regiment under Colonel Brimblecom and took part in the following affair. Late one evening in 1812 a report came that British troops were in Salem harbor, and an order was given to the Lynn company to march immediately to Salem. Mr. Breed mounted his horse, as he used to relate, and in less than sixty minutes the company was formed and marching through Franklin Street, - was met by Colonel Brimblecom (who lived in a large three story house on the corner of Western Avenue and what is now Brimblecom St.) and proceeded over the turnpike. They were soon met, however, by two videttes with the news that it was a false alarm, so the company disbanded amid much rejoicing on the part of the mothers, wives and sweethearts following.

In 1816 Mr. Breed went to Charlestown as clerk and book-keeper for Skinner & Hurd, a large West India goods firm. In 1822 he became a partner in the firm and the same year married Miss Susan Davis of Westford, Mass. After seven years he returned to Lynn and built, in 1829, the house on Boston Street between Marion and Mall Streets, the land extending to Western Avenue, and comprising about five acres all under cultivation, with a large orchard, vegetable and flower gardens and greenhouses. This place had belonged to his grandfather, Daniel Newhall, and had always attracted him. It is said that he remarked at that time there were two places where he would like to live--his grandfather Newhall's, and on the Common. He lived to own both.

Mr. Breed's business interests were many and varied. In 1829 in partnership with his brothers, Henry A. and Daniel N., he established the West India goods business, but retired from its active interest in 1836 when his brother Daniel carried it on.

In 1832 the Lynn Whaling Company was formed, of which he was one of the largest owners and general agent. Associated with him on the Board of Trustees were Francis S. Newhall and Isaiah Breed.

Five ships were employed at first, three of which were built at Lynn where a shipyard was established about this time. But only schooners were ever built there. Boston, and later New Bedford, were used for the Whaling Company's ports. The "Commodore Preble" was probably one of the largest whaling vessels owned by the company, and her cargo was listed on one voyage as 1900 barrels whale oil, 380 barrels sperm oil and 15,000 pounds whale bone. At another trip 2,600 barrels whale oil, 260 barrels sperm oil and 23,000 pounds whale bone. Her last voyage, in which her Lynn owners were interested, lasted nearly four years, 1853-1857.



Other vessels were the William Badger, the ship Minus,- both whalers,-the Brig Levant, which brought a cargo of coffee from Rio Janiero, the ship Robert Pulsford, which made several trips to Austrailia, and New Zealand, the brig Fales bound for New Zealand, but lost at sea, the bark Aucland, and the Ship Navigator, which made a trip to the East Indies under Captain Peter Silver.

In 1844 the Whigs held a large mass meeting in Lynn when 12,000 people were present. Mr. Breed was chief marshall and entertained many noted men of the country. For thirty four years he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and for ten years President of the Lynn Institution for Savings. He was also President of the Union Insurance Co. and the first secretary of the Sagamore Mutual Fire Insurance Co., formed in 1852. He was chief engineer of the fire department for seven years, and served on the first board of city assessors.

From the first of January, 1836, till his death in 1881, Mr. Breed kept a journal chiefly of weather conditions, but among the records of 1850, the first year of the city government, is the following entry:

"Finished the Inventory as Assessor of Lynn and find the following results--:

Acres of water in Lynn ponds and brooks	175
" " " in Lynn half Saugus River	109
Amt. of Real Estate	3,160,575
" " Personal	1,674,328
Total,	4,834,843.
Miles of road in Lynn proper	55 m. 176 rods
" " " " Nahant and beach road	6 m. 38 rods.
1651 houses, 538 shops and stores, 446 barns, 280 cows,	
283 swine.	

Mr. Breed laid out that part of Summer Street which extends from what was formerly Chase's Mills to Boston Street, much of it being through his own land, and in connection with his brother Henry, laid out Commercial Street. He also set out the second inside row of trees around the Common, also six trees in front of the old Western burying ground, some on Boston Street, and some on Commercial Street. For all this work he took his own men to the woods, selecting each tree with care.

The Lynn Academy was an institution which flourished until the High School became a part of the public school system. Mr. Breed promoted its services in many ways and took an active part in sustaining it by sending his own children, as well as three nephews and nieces, and as a trustee he attended the examinations several times a year.





In the late forties there are many records in his journals such as these: "23 minutes crossing the ferry and starting for Lynn--20 minutes crossing the ferry, 15 minutes, 23 minutes, etc. For at this time the Eastern railroad terminal was in East Boston, whence the ferry transferred the passengers to Boston. These delays must have influenced the project of the Saugus Branch R. R. which was opened in 1853, and of which Mr. Breed was the first superintendent. This was an independent line running into Boston from Edgeworth over the Boston & Maine tracks, but in 1855 it was bought by the Eastern Railroad and connection made with its own tracks at Everett.

In 1855 Mr. Breed became the fifth mayor of Lynn, bringing with him into office wide experience of civic affairs. It would not be just to Mr. Breed's memory not to speak of the fortitude and courage with which he bore adversity. He weathered the financial panic of 1837 successfully, but when in 1848 the money market was again in a most stringent condition he was obliged to succumb, largely through the failings of others. He gave up his home where he had lived for twenty years, and every cent of his property, involving a loss of \$100,000, and at the age of 54 years was compelled to begin life anew. He said to his creditors at the time: "Gentlemen, I yet hope to retrieve myself, and when I do, I shall expect you to give me half of the road when I drive by". In seven years he had so far recovered himself as to build his house on the Common (his second choice when he returned to Lynn in 1829) and lived there till 1874, when his son, Mr. Frank P. Breed, moved to Lancaster, Mass. Mr. Breed lived there with him for seven years and died in Lancaster, April 20, 1881, at the age of 86 and 7 months.

Although Mr. Breed was not a church member he was a constant and faithful attendant of the old First Congregational Church. For forty years he was treasurer of the church, and it would be possible from his journal to give the text, morning and evening, of almost every sermon preached there from 1836 to 1874. After the building of the church in 1836, the parish was left with a heavy debt with which it struggled for many years. Rev. Parson Cooke says "the house was mortgaged to the full extent to which mortgages would be taken, and yet a large debt stood without security, except that a single individual of the parish (Andrews Breed, Esq.) consented virtually to sustain the credit of it through those years when credit was no easy attainment, and when our credit especially was questionable. But for him we must have failed. He stood long in the gap alone till Providence brought in another friend (Hon. Isaiah Breed) equally able and generous, to divide with him and us the burdens".

At his death one who knew him well said that perserverance and industry, honesty and courtesy, an elastic spirit and unfailing courage were his marked characteristics.



who served in  
The Revolutionary War,  
as related by  
The Hon. Howard K. Sanderson  
in his  
"Lynn in the Revolution"  
compared with  
Mr. J. Howard Breed's  
"Breed Family Record".  
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Prepared by Warren M. Breed

Presented at Meeting of the Breed Family Association, March 15, 1922

1. Amos Breed, sone of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Phillips) Breed.  
b. Nov. 4, 1739, d. Aug. 19, 1831.  
(Sanderson, and Breed Record)

or

Amos Breed, son of Jabez and Desire (Bassett) Breed.  
B. Aug. 14, 1728, d. May 5, 1776. m. Ruth Newhall.  
(Breed Record).

Service two days as appears on Lexington Muster Roll.

2. Aaron Breed, son of Amos and Ruth (Newhall) Breed.  
b. March 7, 1761, d. Dec. 24, 1817.  
m. 1st, Sarah Atwill or Atwell.  
2nd. Mary (Kemp) Fillebrown).  
Known as "The Fighting Quaker."  
Enlisted Aug. 21, 1777, discharged Nov. 30, 1777.  
Enlisted July 21, 1778, discharged to expire Jan. 1,  
1779. (H. K. Sanderson and Breed Record).
3. Frederick Breed, son of Allen and Hulda (Newhall) Breed.  
b. Aug. 20, 1755, d. Apr. 1818, according to J. H.  
Breed, or June 17, 1820, according to H. K. Sanderson.  
m. 1st. Hepzibah Cox.  
m. 2d. Sarah Mansfield.  
m. 3d. Mary Richardson.  
For efficiency at time of midnight alarm he was com-  
missioned Ensign and subsequently rose to the rank





of Colonel.

Was in Capt. William Farrington's Co. and served in Concord and Lexington Battle. Was in Col. Mansfield's regiment and present at Battle of Bunker Hill, though not in the fight. Served as 2d. Lt. in Capt. Ezra Marshall's Co. Was also in Capt. Ezra Newhall's Co. Was in the battle of Trenton and marched to Philadelphia. Was discharged Jan. 1, 1777. Ensign in Capt. Addison Richard's Co. Was in siege of Boston and marched to New York. (H. K. Sanderson and Breed Record)

4. Joel Breed, son of Theophilus and Mary (Newhall) Breed.  
 b. Jan 28, 1755, d. Jan 12, 1825.  
 m. No marriage is found recorded.  
 Private Capt. Rufus Mansfield's Co. Marched on alarm of April 19, 1775, toward Concord; also Capt. Nathan Sargent's Co. of guards. Enlisted Feb. 12, 1779, dis. May 12, 1779.  
 (H.K. Sanderson. Not in Breed Record).

5. Joseph Breed, son of Theophilus and Mary (Newhall) Breed.  
 b. Apr. 30, 1733, d. Aug. 4, 1816.  
 Brother of Joel Breed and, like his brother, unmarried. (H. K. Sanderson. Not in Breed Record).

or

- Joseph Breed, son of Joseph and Susannah (Newhall) Breed.  
 b. Jan. 1, 1731-1732.  
 m. his cousin Ruth Breed.  
 (Unexplainable differences between H. K. Sanderson and the Breed Record)  
 In Capt. Jos. Hiller's Co., Col. Titcomb's regt.  
 At camp May 5, 1777, dis. July 5, 1777. At Rhode Island.

6. Ephraim Breed, son of Joseph and Susannah (Newhall) Breed.  
 b. May (or Aug.) 26, 1733, d. Apr. 4 (or 5) 1812.  
 m. 1st. Susannah Mansfield.  
 m. 2d. Martha (Mansfield) Newhall, first wife's sister.  
 Service, 2 days, Lexington Muster Roll.  
 Town Clerk 1786-1804. Lived on South Street.  
 Estate inventoried, Mansion house with three acres of land, also 100 acres on Pine Hill, Dungeon Pasture, Fresh Marsh over 400 acres.  
 One of only two surveyors in Lynn.  
 A large land owner and a rich man for those days.  
 (H. K. Sanderson and Breed Record).



7. Josiah Breed, son of John and Lydia (Gott) Breed.  
 b. Dec. 13, 1731, d. Dec. 12, 1790.  
 m. 1st. Mary Breed.  
 m. 2d. Hannah Bachelor.  
 Taken prisoner in Concord-Lexington battle, and on  
 May 28, 1775, was exchanged for Lieut. Gould.  
 One of the first prisoners in the Revolution.  
 Was reimbursed for losses "at Lexington and Bunker  
 Hill".  
 (H. K. Senderson and Breed Record).

Summary.

- In Concord and Lexington Battle:-  
 Amos, Ephraim, Frederick, Joel and Josiah.
- At Battle of Bunker Hill:-  
 Frederick and (probably) Josiah.
- In Rhode Island campaign:-  
 Aaron and Joseph.
- In New York and New Jersey campaign:-  
 Frederick.





Statement of  
Breed Family Association  
Relative to Proposed Tablet to be Erected on  
Breed's Hill, Charlestown,  
made to  
Metropolitan District Commission.

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March 16, 1932.

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Prepared by  
Charles B. Breed,  
President, Breed Family Association  
196



Boston, Mass.  
March 16, 1922.

Metropolitan District Commission,  
1 Ashburton Place,  
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:-

Complying with the suggestion of Mr. Frank A. Bayrd I submit herewith a statement of the position of the Breed Family Association in connection with the proposed tablet it is contemplated to place on the monument or in some conspicuous place on Breed's Hill, Charlestown. In a word, the request is to correct a false impression.

The Breed Family Association was founded for the purpose, among others, of developing an accurate history of the descendants of Allen Breed. Some of his descendants lived in Charlestown in the 18th century, owned land on Charlestown Heights, so-called, and one of the hills, in consequence, acquired the name of "Breed's Hill."

There were three distinct hills - Bunker Hill, 110 feet high, Breed's Hill, 62 feet high, and Morton's (or Moulton's) Point, 20 to 30 feet high. The last mentioned hill was at the junction of the Harbor and Mystic River, and was dug off to prepare ground for the Navy Yard. In the valley between the two distinct hills, Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill, ran Bunker Hill Street, as shown on the accompanying plan by Tufts dated 1818. (Plan filed with the Commission.)

There is abundance of proof that the "Battle of Bunker Hill" was not fought on Bunker Hill, which is nearly half a mile away from the scene of the conflict, but was fought on Breed's Hill, where the present monument is located. This hill was so well known as Breed's Hill in 1775 that the Committee of Safety in its report on the battle, written a month later, definitely placed the battle as on Breed's Hill. Frothingham's "Siege of Boston" written in 1849, calls it Breed's Hill. Edward Everett Hale in the "Memorial History of Boston" calls the place of the battle "Breed's Farm".

Many of the deeds of property on or near the top of the hill to the Bunker Hill Association in 1824 and 1825 speak of the land as being on Breed's Hill. In the deed of the property from the Bunker Hill Association to the Commonwealth in 1913 it is referred to as land on Breed's Hill.

It is true that when the titles to land on Breed's Hill passed to the Bunker Hill Association in 1824 and 1825 none were from a Breed,- but it is also true that had the Bunker Hill





Association purchased one lot farther down on the slope of the hill than it did, it would have acquired the land of Ebenezer Breed, who owned, at that time, several parcels of land on the southeast slope of Breed's Hill. These show clearly on plan dated 1818, filed herewith. Ebenezer Breed, the grandfather of the above mentioned Ebenezer, owned, previous to the battle, several acres of land in the general vicinity of Charlestown Heights, - the exact location of which we are at present unable to fix. The hill doubtless received its name from this Ebenezer Breed, and some of his land was on or near the summit of Breed's Hill.

It has been notoriously and continuously known as Breed's Hill from before the date of the battle to the present time.

All histories mention the fact that the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Breed's Hill; extracts are given below. Singularly enough, when a stranger visits the monument he finds no statement on the shaft or on the grounds to lead him to believe that the hill whereon the monument is placed is not Bunker Hill. In the absence of any statement to the contrary it is a natural presumption that the hill is Bunker Hill; it is implied in the very name of the battle, which appears on the present tablet located on the inside of the monument. The implication that has been permitted to exist is false and should be corrected in the interest of accurate history. Historians unanimously have recognized the necessity of making this fact plain. It has been the duty of those who have been in charge of the grounds where the famous battle was fought, to set the public straight on the facts. This has been neglected in the past, and it is hoped that the present custodians will correct this false impression.

It is not the desire of the Breed Family Association to dictate in the slightest degree the wording for this tablet. Its sole desire in this matter is that the wording shall state the facts so clearly as to fully correct the false impression that exists. A suggestion for the wording of this tablet is attached. It is further suggested that the tablet be either placed on the outside of the monument or on a boulder conspicuously located beside one of the paths leading to the monument.

John Breed Newhall, Esq., has made a limited search of the old records, some of which data he has compiled in notes appended.

Mr. Warren M. Breed has made a tabulation of quotations from some of the modern histories, which is also appended.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles B. Breed.

President, Breed Family Association.



BREED'S HILL

---

Site of the  
"Battle of Bunker Hill"  
Fought June 17, 1775.

---

Although orders were issued by the  
Committee of Safety  
to seize and fortify Bunker Hill, the  
Colonial Officers, after consultation,  
fortified this hill on June 16, 1775.

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"This conflict known as the Battle of Bunker Hill,  
though fought on Breed's Hill."

Benson J. Lossing.



Compiled by John B. Newhall, Esq.

- - - - -

I. Breeds owned land in Charlestown from 1722 until long after the American Revolution.

As early as 1722 Ebenezer Breed (born 1676, died 1754) bought land in the north part of Charlestown, commonly known as Nichols Field (Middlesex Records Book 21, Page 493); in the same year he also bought 3-1/2 acres in Stinted Pasture and 6-1/2 acres on Walnut Tree Hill (ib. Book 22, Page 232); again in 1724 he purchased land bounded on the Field Highway and the County Road (ib. Book 24, Page 89); and also in 1729 he bought 3-1/2 acres more adjoining what he had previously bought in Nichols Field (ib. Book 28, Page 285);

The inventory of this Breed's Estate on file in the Middlesex Probate Court shows that he had at his death in 1754 a Mansion house and farm as well as a pasture in the Field.

In a deed from Mary and Hannah Breed, granddaughters of this Breed, to their brother Ebenezer Breed (ib. Book 69, Page 216) it is stated that this land was devised to the grantors by their grandfather, Ebenezer Breed and is bounded "southerly on a way leading out of the Training Field down to Moulton's Point" and northwesterly "on a way leading from Bunker Hill, so called, to Moulton's Point". As the Training Field is now known as Winthrop Square and Moulton's Point was at the easterly end of the present navy yard this land is located on the slope of what was known later as Breed's Hill and on the southwesterly side of Bunker Hill Street.

It is clear from certain deeds that the Breeds owned enough land on this Hill so that it was called Breed's Hill. In the deed dated August 22, 1799 (ib. Book 134, Page 39) the land conveyed is stated to be on Breed's Hill; this lot was conveyed to the Bunker Hill Monument Association in 1824 (ib. B. 256, Page 157). Another deed dated 1799 to Thomas Brooks (ib. book 132, Page 181) bounds the land conveyed therein westerly and northerly on Ebenezer Breed's land and northeasterly on the road leading over Bunker Hill; this lot was conveyed to the Bunker Hill Monument Association in 1825 (ib. Book 260, Page 398).





Mention of Breed's Hill is also made in the following deeds

Ib. Book 127, Page 434 (1795)  
 Ib. Book 127, Page 362 (1798)  
 Ib. Book 134, Page 38 (1799)

In the following deeds to the Bunker Hill Monument Association the land conveyed is described as being on Breed's Hill.

Ib. Book 256, Pages 152-3-4-5-6-9-160 (1824)  
 Ib. Book 257, Page 291 (1825)  
 Ib. Book 260, Pages 400 and 401, (1825)  
 Ib. Book 245, Page 470. (1825)

Also the deed from the Bunker Hill Monument Association to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, dated July 9, 1919 states that the land is situated on Breed's Hill, so called (Suffolk Deeds, Book 4153, Page 36)

Finally a map of Charlestown drawn by Peter Tufts Junior in 1818 on file in the City Hall, Boston, Mass., shows this hill as Breed's Hill and that many lots were owned by E. Breed near the present monument commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill.

II. Accounts and letters written in 1775 mentioned Breed's Hill as the battle ground.

In the report of the battle fought June 17, 1775 prepared by order of the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, dated July 25, 1775, is found the following:-

"Just before nine o'clock they (Colonial Troops) left Cambridge, and proceeded to Breed's Hill situated on the further part of the peninsula next to Boston." (Frothington's History of the Siege of Boston, 1849), Page 382.

In a letter written by Colonel William Prescott addressed to John Adams at that time a delegate to the Continental Congress, dated August 25, 1775 he writes as follows:-

"On the sixteenth of June, in the evening I received orders to march to Breed's Hill at Charlestown" (ib. Page 395).



III. Historians agree the "Battle of Bunker Hill" was fought on Breed's Hill.

There are two distinct hills in Charlestown, one Bunker Hill, 110 feet high, another Breed's Hill, where the redoubt is, 62 feet high. The two summits are 130 rods apart. In the Memorial history of Boston (1880) written by Edward Everett Hale, volume 3, Page 82 is the following:-

"On the top of Bunker Hill they were only a mile from the English battery on Copps Hill. Prescott called the Field officers together and showed them his orders. At that late moment they were in doubt whether to fortify the summit where they were or to proceed less than half a mile nearer Boston to Breed's Farm, where the hill fell off suddenly towards the South, and where they could better annoy the English shipping and more readily command the town. The consultation took much time, but at last the bolder course was adopted under pressure of Gridley, the engineer officer, who said he must work somewhere. The determination is now justified by the highest military authority. Fairly at work on Breed's Farm, Gridley laid out his redoubt skilfully."

In Frothingham's Siege of Boston (1849) at Page 123 occurs the following:-

"On the pressing importunity of one of the generals it was concluded to proceed to Breed's Hill. When the detachment reached Breed's Hill the packs were thrown off the guns were stacked, Colonel Gridley marked out the plan of the fortification, tools were distributed and about twelve o'clock the men began to work."

The first monument on Breed's Hill was erected in 1794 and stood a few rods west of the present monument. It was on the spot where Warren fell (Frothingham's Siege of Boston) Page 338.

When the cornerstone of the present monument was laid in 1825 the procession went to Breed's Hill. About two hundred veterans of the Revolution, of whom forty were survivors of the battle, rode in barouches next to the escort, (ib. Page 341).





The following article which appeared in Sillman's Journal in 1822 shows how difficult it was to indicate the localities by existing land marks even at that time .....

I. At Breed's Hill, a blood-stained field, the redoubt thrown up by the Americans is nearly effaced; scarcely the slightest trace of it remains, but the intrenchment, which extended from the redoubt to the marsh, is still marked by a slight elevation of the ground. The redoubt thrown up by the British on the summit of the hill may be easily distinguished.

II. Bunker Hill. The remains of the British fort are visible; the works must have been very strong, and occupied a large extent of ground; they are on the summit and slope of the hill looking towards the peninsula. (ib. Page 409).



the site of  
The Battle of Bunker Hill,  
as narrated by  
School, and General Historians.  
Compiled by Warren M. Breed.

- - - - -  
School Historians.

"A detachment, sent to encamp on Bunker Hill, threw up breast-works on Breed's Hill instead".

Eggleston's "History of the United States and its people".  
Copyright, 1888, by D. Appleton Company.

"Breed's Hill was chosen as a more commanding side than Bunker Hill".

Barnes' "Brief History of the United States".  
Copyright, 1871-1885, by A. S. Barnes & Co.

"It was finally decided to fortify Breed's Hill".

Higginson's "Young Folks History of the United States".  
Copyright, 1875, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson

"Col. Prescott, with one thousand men, seized Breed's Hill".

Mace's "School History of the United States".  
Copyright, 1904, by William H. Mace.

"Breed's Hill, however, was marked out for intrenchments instead of Bunker Hill".

Mowry's "History of the United States for Schools".  
Copyright, 1896, by Silver, Burdett & Co.

"The hill beyond, Breed's Hill, was chosen instead and by morning the astonished British saw the lines of redoubts on the hill before them".

Thomas' "History of the United States".  
Copyright, 1893, by The Text Book Assoc'n of Phil.

"For some reason they passed beyond Bunker Hill and seized Breed's Hill, much closer to Boston".

- - - - -  
"Breed's Hill is now usually called Bunker Hill, and the Bunker Hill Monument is erected upon it".

Johnston's "History of the United States for Schools".  
Copyright, 1885, by Henry Holt & Co.



"Fifteen hundred Americans, led by Col. Prescott --- began throwing up breastworks on Breed's Hill".

Gordy's "History of the United States for Schools".

Copyright, 1898, 1899, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"They passed Bunker Hill and reached Breed's Hill where they threw up an embankment".

Elson's "School History of the United States".

Copyright, 1903, by The Macmillan Company.

"On the evening of the 16th of June the Committee of Safety had sent troops to Charlestown, for they had heard that the British meant to occupy that place. There they had thrown up fortifications upon a hill commanding Boston. The part of the hill nearest Boston was called Breed's Hill; behind it rose Bunker Hill".

. Scudder's "History of the United States".

Copyright, 1884, by Horace E. Scudder.





James M. Fugbee.

"Col. Prescott, in a letter of John Adams, --- at Philadelphia states that he received orders to march to Breed's Hill".

"Most of the officers were in favor of taking position at Bunker's Hill; --- and Col. Gridley proceeded to give the lines for a redoubt, on the summit of Breed's Hill".

"Prescott objected to send any of his men to Bunker Hill with the tools, saying they would not return; but Putnam assured him that they should. It turned out as Prescott predicted. The men made the best of their way back to Cambridge, leaving the tools at Bunker Hill".

"Memorial of Bunker Hill", 1875,

Copyright by James R. Osgood & Company.

Geo. E. Ellis.

"The order designated "Bunker's Hill" as the position to be taken --- while for all purposes of restraining and annoying the enemy in Boston, Breed's Hill, with any reasonable works on its top, and its right and left declivities, would be a far superior position."

"There were then only two or three houses and barns on the southwestern slope of Breed's Hill".

"Breed's Hill was then chiefly used by householders in Charlestown for pasturage, and was intersected by many fences".

"It was only after the repeated and urgent warnings of the engineer that any further postponement of a decision as to the spot where the intrenchments should be raised would make the whole enterprise a failure, that it was concluded, even then not in accordance with the judgment of all the advisers, to construct the works upon Breed's Hill".

"History of the Battle of Bunker's (Breed's) Hill, on June 17, 1775, from authentic sources in print and manuscript"

Lockwood, Brooks, and Company, 1875.



Benson J. Lossing.

"A council was held in the gloom, when it was decided that Breed's Hill, nearer Boston, would be the most effective point for a fortification".

- - - -

"This conflict, known as the Battle of Bunker's Hill, though fought on Breed's Hill".

"Our Country". Vol. 2.

Entered according to Act of Congress, 1877, by  
Johnson & Miles.

J. T. Headley.

"From this spot rises Bunker's Hill, and a little further in towards Boston, Breed's Hill".

By some mistake, or purposely, they went farther on and occupied Breed's Hill".

"Washington and his Generals".

Entered according to Act of Congress, 1847, by  
Baker & Scribner.

John Fiske.

"During the forenoon Gage was earnestly discussing with the three new generals the best means of ousting the Americans from their position on Breed's Hill".

- - - -

"Should the Americans succeed, in the course of the afternoon, in planting a battery of siege guns on Breed's Hill, the British position in Boston would be endangered".

- - - -

"Reaching Breed's Hill about midnight, Colonel Prescott's men began throwing up intrenchments."

"American Revolution". Vol. 1. Copyright, 1891, John Fiske.

Swett, Historian of Bunker Hill.

"This hill (Bunker Hill) seemed specified only by mistake, and Breed's Hill was far better adapted to the important objects of the expedition". --- "Breed's Hill was at length concluded upon".

"The eastern side commanded a very extensive field, and in a line with this running north down the hill to the impassable slough, was formed a breastwork".

Swetts "Historical and Topographical Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle".





Samuel Adams Drake.

"The embarkation of the troops which were to force the American works at Breed's Hill from this (Long) wharf and from the North Battery (Battery Wharf) was a scene to be remembered".

1786. "Salutes were fired (Opening of Charles River Bridge) from Castle, Copp's and Breed's Hill. This was only eleven years after the Battle of Bunker Hill".

"Old Landmarks and Historical Personages of Boston".

Richard Frothingham.

"The Massachusetts Provincial Congress sent an account to the Continental Congress --- It describes the place of intrenchment as "a small hill south of Bunker Hill".

"Isaac Lathrop, member of the Provincial Congress, designates the place of action Breed's Hill, in a letter dated June 22, 1775.

"History of Charlestown".



# BRED'S HILL

SITE OF THE  
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL  
FOUGHT JUNE 17, 1775

ALTHOUGH ORDERS WERE ISSUED BY THE  
COMMITTEE OF SAFETY  
TO SEIZE AND FORTIFY BUNKER HILL  
THE COLONIAL OFFICERS AFTER CONSULTATION  
FORTIFIED THIS HILL ON JUNE 16, 1775.





BREED FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

Lynn, Mass., May 1, 1923.

To the Members of the Association:-

Some progress has been made during the past year toward the genealogical records of the Breed Family. The Committee on Genealogy, appointed at the Meeting of the Executive Committee on Oct. 2, 1922, is Mr. John Breed Newhall, Chairman, 23 Atlantic St., Lynn, Mass., Mr. Warren M. Breed and Miss Susie L. Johnson.

This committee will be greatly aided if you will forward to it information regarding your branch. This work is the most important of the family's activities. It comprises the correlation of material facts which it is hoped will later be published in the form of an accurate genealogy. Such a publication will not only be of especial interest and worth to the Breeds, but also of general historical value. Your cooperation is needed. Will you not send to the chairman of this committee or to the Secretary of the Association all the data you have regarding your branch of the family? Do not assume that it is of little value,- it may be that your data is the connecting link needed to permit of an accurate interpretation of many other facts already known.

Several interesting papers were read at the winter meeting held at the Unitarian Church, Lynn, Mass., on March 14, 1923. Mimeograph copies of these are enclosed.

The tablet has been erected on Breed's Hill, Charlestown. A description and reproduction of it are enclosed.

The membership list is included. Read it with care and send to the Secretary the names of persons who you think should become members of the Association; and, more important, will you see these persons or write to them yourself and gain their interest in the Association?

You will notice that this issue begins with page 28; this was done so that it could readily be combined with last year's issue, which ended with page 27, and thereby form an ever growing volume with consecutive paging.

The Annual Meeting will be held in June as usual. In June, 1921 there were 81 present, last June there were 66. Notices of the time and place of the Annual Meeting and nominees for officers will be soon mailed.

To all the descendants of our revered ancestor, Allen Breed, greetings.

Very sincerely,

S. Ellen Breed,

Secretary.





STONINGTON BRANCH OF THE BREED FAMILY.

Prepared by Olive Randall Smith Buckley (Mrs. Frank C.),  
State Consulting Registrar Wisconsin D.A.R., Superior, Wisconsin.  
Presented at Meeting of the Breed Family Association, March 14, 1923.

"I love these names of ancestry,  
"These names to memory dear!"

Allen, Allen Jr. and Joseph Bread, who came in Gov. Winthrop's party to join the Puritans in the new world were not the first of the name, as one may find by reading the early wills of Flitwick and Westoninges, Co. of Bedford, England. For there on the 25th of May, 1616, was proved the will of John Breade, yeoman, in which he names wife Agnes Pratchette (sister of William Pratchette of Flitwick) and children Alline, John of Westoninge, and Agnes. And 41 years later, 17th. Nov. 1657 was proved the will of John Breade of Westoninge in which he named wife Elizabeth and children Thomas, Richard, Barnard, Allen, Joseph and Elizabeth.

Our progenitor Allen Bread of Lynn, born in England in 1601, may have been either the Alline, son of John I, or Allen son of John II, but in either case the Allen who emigrated to America was a man of stability and means for he came as a stockholder in the Mass. Bay Co., having 200 acres of land allotted to him, or 50 acres for each member of his family. The activities of this family for the half hundred years following the settlement at Saugus or Lynn, is familiar to us all, but just why John<sup>3</sup> (Allen<sup>2</sup> Allen<sup>1</sup>) Breed left Lynn after the death of his first wife Mary Kirtland and baby Sarah in 1687-8 has never been told. Perhaps a sad and lonely spirit prompted him to seek a change of scene. Fortune soon favored him in his meeting at Stonington, Mercy Palmer, the lovable daughter of Gershom and Ann (Denison) Palmer, granddaughter of Walter Palmer, one of the founders of Stonington. They were married about 1689-90 and to them were born ten children, of whom four were sons:- John, born Jan. 26, 1700 (married Mary Prentice); Joseph, born Oct. 4, 1708 (married Priscilla Avery); Allen, born Aug. 29, 1714 (married first, Anna Cole, second Hannah Dewey); and Gershom, born Nov. 15, 1715 (married Dorothy McLaren). The last named settled in Norwich, Conn. and became one of the most prominent citizens there.

John<sup>3</sup> Breed established himself as a leather tanner in Stonington and one of the stones which he used in his mill may still be seen near the side door step of the home of Mr. Henry Breed. His old mansion, built in 1689, large, square and painted white, was said to have rooms so large that 51 yards of carpet was required to cover the floor of one room. With four generations of Breeds all living in Stonington at the same time, and a John, a Joseph and an Allen in each generation, it would indeed be difficult to ascertain with certainty the dates of erection of the various old "Breed homesteads" in Stonington or even to identify each one.



In the year 1751 the oldest of these four John Breeds was laid to rest in old Wequetoquoc cemetery and a year later his faithful wife was tenderly carried there to join him in eternal peace. The old blue slate stone bears this inscription:- "In memory of a pious pair this carved stone is erected here, viz: of Mr. John Breed and his wife Mercy who lived together in ye married state in a most religious manner about 64 years and then deceased leaving a numerous offspring; he in 1751 about 90 years of age and she in 1752 about 83 years. Erected in the year 1772 by six of their children then living.

"Behold the righteous live long on earth,  
And in old age resign their breath;;  
They and their offspring here are blessed,  
When done with life they go to rest."

Their son John Breed, 4th from Allen Breed, the second John of Stonington, known first as Junior and later as Captain - the hero of our sketch - was born Jan. 26, 1700 and baptized in the First Congregational Church of which his father had been a staunch member for ten years. Captain John Breed lived to perform a service for his country so patriotic that it is a privilege to relate it here, to be recorded with similar data of more than family tradition. He married Oct. 11, 1728 Mary Prentice, daughter of Samuel and Escher (Hammond) Prentice, and of their eleven children three were sons:- John 3rd, born Sept. 5, 1729 (married Silence Grant); Nathan, born Dec. 13, 1731 (married Lucy Babcock); Amos, born Dec. 23, 1744 (married Lucy Randall).

Capt. John and Mary (Prentice) Breed were among the members of the First Church who united with Mr. Eells in organizing a new society, a necessity arising from the need of a church at East of town, Jan. 4, 1733. They had "owned the covenant" May 11, 1729, and on Aug. 2, 1741 "Capt. John Breed and wife were admitted to full communion." All their children were baptized. Capt. John Breed served as Representatives from Stonington in 1735, 1741 and 1743, and was Selectman in 1736, 1740 and 1764:

It was in the twilight of his years that the young and stalwart men were answering to the call to arms. For Stonington was bombarded by the British in 1775 and it was with dismay the citizens learned that one half of their force on defence duty had been ordered to New London. On Oct. 14, 1776, the Committee of Correspondence of Stonington "and sundry of the inhabitants thereof" petitioned the General Assembly at New Haven in a Memorial to return their cannon, calling the British "those sons of tyranny and despotism sent by that more than savage tyrant George the 3rd." Among the 105 signers of this Memorial were John Breed Jr. and so many familiar family names as to claim the interest of every descendant of Capt. John and Mary Breed.







Many by the name of Breed have been recorded as Connecticut soldiers, sailors and patriots in the Revolutionary War. One of the most ardent and certainly the oldest patriot in Stonington was our brave and faithful Capt. John Breed, who, with 76 or more summers behind him, and with sons, grandsons, nephews and cousins marching to the front, remained at home, bravely protecting his family, his invalid son Amos and his family and the stores of ammunition and supplies hidden within his old mansion home; for it was here where he fired upon the red coats through port holes near his roof. It is easier to believe than to prove that his son Amos loaded the muskets and Amos' mother, his wife and his children all contributed their share in defending this old home. Alas! that no one now remains who can tell us the thrilling tales about that family circle incident to those exciting times in Stonington!

With the Revolution over and peace prevailing once again, the vast wilderness of the west attracted the younger and rising generation from all parts of Connecticut. Amos Breed had died in 1785 at the age of forty, only four years after his old father had passed away. But his five sons grew to manhood and probably all moved west. They were Amos Jr. (1760-1850), Jesse (1771-1831), Jedediah (1773-1851), Jonas (1779-1842), and Elias (1782-1849).

It is the latter, known as Deacon Elias Breed, whom we will follow, for we know he left Stonington early in 1810, accompanied by his proud young wife Betsey Randall and baby Hoyes Palmer, her sister "Aunt Patty" Randall, little Elias Sanford and Lucy Ann, his children by an earlier marriage, and last but not least, faithful Rose and Ephraim, their colored servants. The parents of Rose were Cuff and Peg, slaves owned by Betsey's father, Thomas Randall. How natural that when this ambitious young family started westward to establish a new home in far distant Chenango Valley, the kind old father should have sent black Ephraim along to drive the wagon and his Rose to nurse the babies and cook!

Tradition tells us that all went well upon this journey until while crossing the Hudson river Indians pursued them and carried away many of their valuables and comforts gathered together for their new home in New York state. A few heirlooms still remain, however, silent witnesses of an age gone by - "Grandpa's" Bible - "Auntie's" little rocking chair and highboy - "Grandma's" muffstone and little haircloth trunk. Ah yes! some spoons of hand wrought silver and choice old china, tenderly cherished as remembrances of an old girlhood home of high standard "back east in Stonington"!

But a new era was dawning; new duties arose and opportunities appeared. On Aug. 13, 1814, the First Baptist Church was organized in Norwich, N. Y. with Elias Breed as one of the first trustees. Both Deacon Elias and his wife Elizabeth (Randall) Breed signed the covenant, and in this church were baptized all their children, but there were no Allens, no Johns and no Josephs among them. Perhaps Deacon Elias was none the less pious for keeping up with the rapidly changing



times, but family records reveal the truth - every one of his 13 children was given two or more Christian names, something hitherto almost unheard of.

Of their eight sons, Elias Sanford, Noyes Palmer (twice), William Randall, Charles Randolph, George Edgar, and Samuel Sidwell, only the first and last bore good old scriptural names, even in part. Among the five daughters, whose mother was of Mayflower ancestry, there was no Fear, no Temperance, no Desire, no Mercy and no Priscilla; but there was a Mary Elizabeth, a Martha Augusta, a Hannah Maria, a Sarah Angeline and an Abigail Jane.

Thus in each succeeding generation the trend of the times has its effect upon the nomenclature of the Breed family. But the indomitable spirit of Allen Breed of Lynn still lives and though it is no longer "voted that Allen Breed Sr. sit in the pulpit", his descendants of the tenth and eleventh generation, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and answering to many names other than Breed, all seem to be living true to their heritage of Puritan conscience, and thus may it continue forever.





## ALLEN BREED CHEST

Prepared by Dr. Lewis S. Breed of Boston, Mass.

Presented at meeting of the Breed Family Association, March 11, 1926.

Tradition says that the Allen Breed Chest was brought from England by the original Allen Breed in 1630 but when it was placed in the Essex Institute at Salem in 1914, the expert there declared that it had been made in this country, because they had no wood of that kind in England. He admitted that it had been made at an early date doubtless during the life time of the original Allen. So we may assume that after settling in Lynn he made or had this chest made as a receptacle for papers or other treasures and that at that time it was a very creditable piece of furniture.

The chest is made of one inch white pine, the corners being dovetailed in workmanlike fashion. The outside length over-all is 4 feet while the width at the bottom is one foot 7 inches tapering to one foot  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the top. The outside depth is one foot,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The cover overhangs the chest one inch at each end and is fitted with cleats on the underside which make tight corners when the cover is down. The top of the cover shows much wear and is bevelled at front and ends. An odd shaped hasp is fitted into the under side of the cover with what look like hand-wrought staples clinched and headed over on the under side. The cover is fastened to the chest by two hand-forged strap hinges  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 2 inches.

The lock which is fitted into the front side of the chest is 6 inches long by  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide and is of rather peculiar design. The keyhole is in the center of the front side, 2 inches from the top. The key is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches wide at the handle and would hardly have fitted in Allen's vest pocket.

At the right hand end of the interior of the chest is a partitioned compartment  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the end which is subdivided into three smaller compartments one extending down 6 inches from the top of the chest, the next one having a depth of 4 inches with  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch stock between. The bottom division is  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches high with a partition in the center. In the middle division is evidence of what must have been two drawers extending  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches to the end of the chest. A secret compartment exists in back of the bottom division  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches from the end of the chest. This compartment was doubtless made by shortening the base of the middle division and carrying a partition down to the bottom of the chest. The drawers are missing, but must have been made the full width of the compartment so that when the drawers were closed this secret compartment would be covered on all sides. The top division extends the full width of the chest. It was but 25 years ago that I accidentally discovered this secret compartment in which were found many old deeds some of which dated as far back as 1797.





The tradition that the chest has been handed down to the oldest surviving son according to English custom seems borne out by the fact that the genealogy as traced out in the Breed book proves that when it was first known about by any now living it was in the hands of that line. To Allen, son of the original Allen, the chest therefore descended, and in the course of time to his son Allen. He and his son are buried in the old cemetery in West Lynn. The next generation held an adventurer, one who desired to travel and in 1764, John, born 1720, moved from Lynnfield to New Ipswich, New Hampshire. Here he built the old Breed homestead which although now out of the family for over a hundred years and at present occupied by a family of those Finns who are reclaiming so many old New England farms, is still known as the "old Breed place." In this house the old chest must have stayed for two generations, for both this John and his son Allen are buried in the old cemetery in New Ipswich. We can imagine it lying up in the attic beneath the old hand-hewn beams, to which the timbers are still fastened with hand-wrought nails, when in the summer of 1776 father and son marched on foot to join the Colonial forces in the battle of Breed's Hill.

With the next generation the old chest went to another state for in about 1806, after the death of his father, Allen Breed, born 1772, journeyed to Reading, Vermont and here his son Leonard was born. This Allen is buried in Reading Vermont. His son Leonard came to Pittsfield in his early manhood, after his marriage to Maria Clarke. He first settled on a farm outside the village and here most of his nine children were born, five daughters and four sons. Three of these sons heard the call of their country in 1861, though the youngest, a lad of 16, never got beyond a training camp.

This brings the story of the old chest and its possessors down to my own time, for Leonard Breed was my grandfather and his second son, William Harrison, my father. When I was about fourteen years old my father who had lived for some thirteen years in Goshen, Vermont, returned home to help run his father's farm since his mother had grown too feeble to do her work alone. So my memories of my grandfather come from intimate association with him at that impressionable period of my life.

He was a vigorous, strong willed old man with rather long, white hair. He kept his vigor and strength of will to the time of his death when he was nearly ninety. His strength of will and purpose must have rivalled that of the original Allen. When a young man, so the story goes, he was a hard worker but very dissolute. About the time he was forty-five revival services were held in his town and he was converted. He turned over a complete new leaf immediately and from that day until his death he never used tobacco or liquor in any form but attended church every Sunday.



I'm not forgetting the chest, however, which was the landmark of the kitchen chamber in my boyhood days. Whenever Mother sent me upstairs for anything it was in this or that direction from the old Breed chest. Many times have I heard my grandfather tell how his grandfather had told him that the chest came from England (it's hard to give up that idea) and had been handed down to the oldest surviving son through succeeding generations. In my time it was used to hold seed corn and other seeds which it guarded against possible rats or mice. Lest you think this was not treating such a venerable object with respect, you must remember that a farmer's seed is one of his most valuable possessions and would be one of the first things to be saved in case of fire or freshet.

When Grandfather Leonard and his wife had been gathered to their fathers another generation of grandchildren, my own and my sister's children played around the chest, delighting in the golden yellow corn and bright red beans which became in turn to their children imagination cattle or sheep or pigs as the case might be. It was only when that home was broken up in 1911 that the question of what to do with the chest came up. Thinking of the future and following a suggestion made to me by J. Howard Breed, I consulted with my father's older brother, Augustus L. Breed, to whom the chest rightfully belonged, (my father, as I have said, was the second, not the eldest son) and with his consent it was placed in the Essex Institute in Salem.

At the time of the Salem fire in 1914, a report was published that the Essex Institute had been burned. It would have seemed like the irony of fate if after reposing in country farmhouses with no fire protection for nearly three centuries the chest had been destroyed so soon after being put in a place of safety. But the report proved false and the chest may still be found there behind glass doors and bearing a label inscribed "Pine Chest owned by Allen Breed, the Lynn settler, before 1675."





THE ALLEN BREED CHEST.

Suggested by the paper read by Dr. Lewis S. Breed of Boston, Mass. at the Mid-Winter meeting of the Breed Family Association at Lynn, March 14, 1923.

Built of white pine so stout,  
Old hand-wrought nails throughout,  
You've sure been moved about,  
Allen Breed Chest.

You've been with all the line  
Straight down from Allen's time.  
Ancestors, yours and mine,  
Allen Breed Chest.

Soon after Allen did begin  
To till the soil in dear old Lynn,  
Old papers must have been within  
The Allen Breed Chest.

You've seen this land in days of old,  
You've watched its fortunes in the mould,  
Oh, what a story could be told  
By the Allen Breed Chest.

When first the redskin lurked around  
And waged his wars on settled ground,  
Old treasures doubtless could be found  
In the Allen Breed Chest.

And then in days of Seventy-five,  
When England's soldiery did strive  
To take us back-you were alive,  
Allen Breed Chest.

You saw two Breeds, a man and son,  
Leave home behind and shoulder gun,  
March eighty miles to join the fun!  
Allen Breed Chest.

In later days of Civil Strife,  
Breeds marched away to drum and fife,  
To save the Union, offered life,  
Allen Breed Chest.



Five years ago, Breeds heard the call,  
 Sailed over seas and offered all,  
 They did their bit-it was'nt small,  
 Allen Breed Chest.

And so we learn from hist'ry's page,  
 When men were needed to engage  
 With foes of our's-Breeds were the rage.  
 Allen Breed Chest.

The Breeds have played their noble part  
 In law, in music and in art.  
 As men of God, they truth impart,  
 Allen Breed Chest.

These stalwart men from Allen sprung,  
 Have shown their skill with pen and tongue,  
 Yet some through life will go un-sung.  
 Allen Breed Chest.

The post-mistress in Holden town,  
 In old Vermont, should have a crown  
 For she's a Breed-and that's renown.  
 Allen Breed Chest.

She's eighty-four and all alone,  
 Yet she 'tends store and keeps her home.  
 The old Breed grit in her is shown,  
 Allen Breed Chest.

The Breeds have all through many years  
 Been long on courage-short on fears.  
 To you, old Chest, they give three cheers,  
 Allen Breed Chest.

In Salem's museum now you rest.  
 Of all its relics, you're the best-  
 At least to us- you've stood the test.  
 Allen Breed Chest.

John Hancock Gillis.  
 March 14, 1923.



SKETCH OF HON. ISAIAH BREED

1786 - 1859

Prepared by Miss Mary Blake Breed, of Lynn, Mass.

Presented at the Annual Meeting of the  
BREED FAMILY ASSOCIATION  
March 14, 1923.

- - - - -

In the year 1630 there sailed from England for the new world a company of resolute men, fearless and brave, to find there religious tolerance, freedom of thought and a better chance to carve their fortunes and live in accordance with their highest ideals. They were called Puritans. They sailed with a party under John Winthrop, first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. With them came one Allen Breed - I seem to see in my mind's eye Allen Breed, a rather stout, tall, young man striding along with resolute step to the wharf, where was anchored the good ship Arabella and fifteen other ships waiting to take the party to the promised land. With Allen Breed came his wife and two sons, Allen and Timothy.

On June 12, 1630, the little fleet arrived at Salem - a company of nine hundred souls, being the Massachusetts Company, under John Winthrop. Here they separated - Allen Breed coming to Saugus, and later to Lynn, Mass.

In 1640 Allen Breed, with others from Lynn, sailed away to settle a new plantation and landed on Long Island, where they established the Town of South Hampton, named after the town in England from which they came.

In 1642 these settlers built a church. Abraham Pierson of Boston and Lynn had gone with them to become their minister. He remained with them until 1647 when he left them because he believed that none but members of the church should become free men, for said he, "No man should make laws for others unless he himself is obedient to the laws of God."

Allen Breed left South Hampton and returned to Lynn about this time. He was appointed to "sit in the high seats," a great honor in those days, and also received a grant of two hundred acres of land.

I find in an old paper these lines:

In days of old when Allen Breed  
Across the marshes came,  
He naturally took the lead  
(Or so in history we read)  
Of those who bore the name, sir.  
Of those who bore the name.





He brought his chattels and his goods  
 Close up to Houghton Square,  
 And in those western neighborhoods  
 Two hundred acres, fields and woods,  
 Were sliced for Allen's share, sir,  
 Were sliced for Allen's share.

He farmed it there, on marsh and lea,  
 And made those borders hum,  
 For here, said he, there ought to be  
 Room for those Newhall folks and me,  
 And all the Breeds to come, sir,  
 And all the Breeds to come.

That muscular old frontiersman,  
 Could he the future read  
 And see the armies of his clan,  
 With honest pride that host he'd scan  
 And say:- "It's in the Breed, sir,  
 It's doubtless in the Breed."

Allen Breed settled in that part of Lynn known to this day as Breed's End - a portion is called Breed's Square. In the seventh generation from Allen Breed came Isaiah Breed, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lynn near the corner of Exchange and Broad Streets, October 21, 1786, the son of James and Hannah Alley Breed. His parents were of the Quaker faith. He came off from the Quakers at the time of the New Light movement. About this time his wife died, and I have been told that at her funeral services not a word was said, as the spirit did not move any of the friends to speak as they did not wish in any way to favor Isaiah Breed's withdrawal from their faith.

After his education in the schools of his native town, he became interested in shoes, like all young men of his day in Lynn. When he began to make shoes it was the custom for the shoemakers to walk to Boston carrying their shoes in a bag on their backs. Isaiah Breed was a progressive young man, so he ventured to buy a horse, riding to town with his own bag of shoes and those of his friendly neighbors, to save time and labor. As he became prosperous, he bought a wagon, a great undertaking in those days requiring a great deal of courage - more than to buy an automobile at the present time - and as it was expensive he took along with him his friends, with their shoes, charging express, thus saving in the expense of the horse and wagon. The express charged was in the form of tolls. There were three toll gates between Lynn and Boston.

In 1820 he was one of the three shoe manufacturers in Lynn; the others were Nathan Breed and William B. Breed. James Breed, his father, once said of his three sons:- "Isaiah for judgment, Nathan for planning, James for deviltry." Isaiah Breed was a man of great



business ability. His advice was sought on every side, and his strict integrity won the confidence of his fellow men. He was a shoe manufacturer at eighteen years of age and was one of the eight who passed unscathed through the great panic of 1837.

From 1800 to 1810, West Lynn under the impetus of Ebenezer Breed became the most flourishing market of the state, the famous Salem and Boston turnpike was completed, and an imposing hotel constructed in West Lynn. Since that time the General Electric has carried West Lynn to the zenith of its glory. (From an old newspaper) - "Young "Isaiah Breed little realized that he was destined to change the whole map of Lynn. For many years he was the foremost man of the community. He occupied a position never before or since held by a citizen of Lynn." Around his home he saw a new city arise, the farms of Black Marsh were laid out in streets and the old landmarks vanished. From an elevation, probably where now stands the station on Silsbee Street, one could look across Nahant bay to Milton Hills without a house to obstruct the view. He was a man of wonderful vision and looking into the future he saw spread out before his eyes his home city in years to come. And when he died his life's work had transformed Estes Lane (Union Street) and Black Marsh (Broad and Exchange Streets) into the new city of Lynn.

In 1824 Isaiah Breed, then thirty-eight years of age, made an important transaction. With his brother Nathan he bought a tract of land known as Black Marsh fields - the whole territory from Union Street to High and Liberty Streets, Mulberry, Blake and Cambridge Streets. The price paid was \$638.40. The value about 1892, including business there, was estimated to be about \$5,000,000. Under the leadership of Isaiah Breed, a new set of business men were building a new city.

At this time a change from the barter plan of paying for work to the system of orders was established, in the spring of 1829, by Isaiah Breed, Nathan Breed and James Pratt. William F. Ingalls was placed in charge. The store was called the Union Store. It was situated on Broad Street between Silsbee Street and Bowman Place.

The next important venture of Isaiah Breed's was the building of the Eastern Railroad, to which he lent a strong hand;- the first steam railroad between Boston and Lynn. Tho' he was greatly discouraged by his business associates, he had the courage of his convictions and went right ahead, and lived to see his predictions verified. At first it was intended to have the road pass through West Lynn and Wood End. as these parts of the city were the business centers of that day; but Isaiah Breed decided otherwise, and it was largely through his instrumentality that plans were changed (not without much opposition) and the road was laid out through the eastern part of the city as it is today.







I have been told that Salem was very jealous of Lynn in the old days, and when the first train came into Lynn from Salem it was filled with Salem people - no room for Lynners. A member of the family of Isaiah Breed lived at that time on the corner of Union and Exchange Streets, and he said, when the first train went through to Boston right by the house, that he would move at once from that noisy place. There were then three trains a day. Mr. Breed was so sure of the success of the venture from the first that he guaranteed three passengers a day. The fare was thirty-seven and one-half cents. A bell was rung fifteen minutes before the train left for Boston. There was a sign raised high in the air reading, "Look out for the engine when the bell rings."

Miss Emma Breed tells me that one Joseph Breed kept a store on Union Street where the neighbors gathered to talk over the new railroad. One old croaker said, "When the winter comes, Josie, they can never get through them cuts." The cuts were where the bridges are at Silsbee, Green and Chestnut Streets.

Mr. Breed was also interested in building the Central Congregational Church, as after the New Light movement became a light of the past he became a Congregationalist. In the establishing of a new church in this part of the city he was discouraged on every side. There was a church at West Lynn and one in Swampscott of this faith, and another church was looked upon as a wild venture. But he persevered. The church was formed in his home with a membership of about thirty people and a Sunday school of fifteen children. Later they held services in the old depot, moved to Newhall Street when the Eastern Railroad built a new station. He gave the land for the new church edifice on the corner of Silsbee and Mt. Vernon Streets.

He was interested in banking and was president of the First National Bank for thirty years, dying in office. I have been told that when the Lynn Mechanics Bank (afterward First National, later Essex Trust Company) was moved from City Hall Square to Broad Street, the effects were all placed in an express wagon, which held them all. Isaiah Breed walked at one side of the wagon and his son on the other, while the man of all work led the horse. When you look upon the Essex Trust Company of today, it reminds you of planting the little acorn from which grows the tree.

He was one of the men back of the whaling industry in Lynn, being part owner of the three vessels, the Commodore Preble, Nina and Atlas. It seems in those days it was very hard to get boys to ship for a whaling voyage, so when one did appear willing to go to sea he was at once rowed out to the ship anchored off Egg Rock and the boat immediately left for shore, the vessel weighed anchor and set sail, leaving no chance for a homesick boy to change his mind.



Mr. Breed was one of the first to advocate a free High School, as he was greatly interested in education and when schools were few maintained a school in his own home. He believed that rich and poor should have the benefit of a higher education. There was at that time the Lynn Academy which supplied that want only to those who could afford to pay for it. Isaiah Breed believed that there should be a High School free to all, rich and poor, black and white, alike. In 1850 the first High School was built on High Street, referred to in those days as a new, commodious High School. It stands today on the corner of High and Liberty Streets, the beginning of the wonderful Classical and English High Schools of this day, free to all the native born and the strangers from foreign lands. He was greatly interested in the first Manual Training School in the county. It was established at Cherry Hill Farm, Beverly. Shoemaking was taught by Peter Alley of Lynn, Jonathan Buffum of Lynn furnishing the shoes to be made. The apprentices were paid ten cents an hour.

He was noted for his lavish hospitality. The stranger within our gates found the latchstring always out and his home a house of refuge. I have heard it said that the front door was never locked. He was very generous and charitable towards all, believing that as he prospered he must help those less fortunate. From a newspaper clipping I read the following:-

"A man who would have delighted Theodore Roosevelt was Hon. Isaiah Breed, a distinguished citizen of Lynn, Mass. of 80 years ago. He was a strenuous toiler, a man who grappled with the problems before him and by courageous effort brought about achievements for the betterment of Lynn."

His wonderful personality made him a marked figure on the street. With his lofty, dignified bearing, he was one who impressed his fellow men with his sincerity and high ideals. He was several times Representative and was elected to the Senate in 1839. I have been told that Isaiah Breed was the first Breed to have "Hon." prefixed to his name. He lived up to the old saying:-

"Act well your part -  
There all the honor lies."

---

Isaiah Breed was married twice, First to Mary Blake; children, Bartlett Blake, Isaiah Clarkson, Abby Maria (Breed) Clough, Mary Ann (Breed) Keene, George Rodman Breed; Second, to Sallie Preston Moore; children, Lucilla (Breed) Pease, Hervey Chaplin, Bowman Bigelow, Francis Chaplin James Hervey Breed.

He died May 24, 1859, at his home on Exchange Street.

Line of descent:- Allen <sup>1</sup> Allen <sup>2</sup> Samuel <sup>3</sup> Jabez <sup>4</sup> Nathan <sup>5</sup>  
James <sup>6</sup> Isaiah <sup>7</sup> .





SOME THINGS TO THINK ABOUT  
IN APPRAISING  
THE EARLY GENERATIONS OF OUR BREED ANCESTRY  
IN AMERICA

---

Prepared by Arthur O. Taylor of Boston, Mass.

Presented at meeting of Breed Family Association March 14, 1923.

The President of one of America's foremost Universities was invited to collaborate with others of common ancestry in preparing the family genealogy.

He has given us the following sentiment, over his own signature, and in the book which they published they printed it on the first page, preceding the preface.

"The pride of birth which claims unearned privilege is a very different mood from that which struggles to fulfil the noblesse oblige. The one is the spirit of decadence and looks feebly backward for support, the other is the spirit of unfolding and looks calmly forward through the eyes of duty toward a just fulfilment of the past. The inheritance of plain New England blood has brought us with it no titles and but scant possession of goods, - and no poring over the tables of genealogy is likely to bring us any more of either; but we shall gain thereby many a hint of what we are and why we are, and of the way by which we and our manner of thought have come. Long time has it been commended to us that a man should first know himself; - and in the tables of his ancestors, by the grace of God, lo, there he is."

In harmony with the spirit of the above quotation, we may properly search for whatever items of information have been preserved regarding Allen Breed, senior, and his immediate family.

Undoubtedly Allen Breed, senior, the immigrant, was a substantial citizen well endowed with property as was so nicely illustrated by the very interesting paper presented by our Mr. John Breed Newhall at the meeting of the Breed Family Association, March 15, 1922, entitled, - "A FEW FACTS CONCERNING LAND IN LYNN OWNED BY ALLEN BREED AND HIS DESCENDANTS."

Because so many of the early records of Lynn are missing, we are prevented from learning very much about the part which Allen Breed and his immediate family took in the affairs of the community in which they lived. However, some of the military archives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts give facts which would indicate that the early Breeds were men of sterling character, heroic and public-spirited. When we stop to think what hardships and privations had to be endured by the early settlers of this country it sometimes seems a wonder that any of them survived the experiences through





which they passed. Added to the sum total of their ordinary difficulties was the danger of attack from the Indians, which constantly menaced some of the colonial settlements. Lynn, however, was comparatively safe from such attacks from the dusky Savages. And yet, notwithstanding their own comparative security, the men from Lynn were ever ready to go to the defence of the other settlements which shows a patriotism of the highest type.

One historian has written as follows. "Though Lynn, from the peculiarity of her location, was never herself in much danger from savage incursion, she always manifested the most lively sympathy for the border settlers who were so constantly exposed to unheralded descents of hostile Indians with tomahawk, scalping knife and torch. For the relief of the sufferers she was always ready to contribute from her slender means, and to despatch her brave sons for the dismal campaigns.

As early as 1636, in the great Pequot War, they furnished the commander of a company. In a second expedition, in 1637, Lynn furnished twenty-one men, the largest number sent by any place hereabouts, excepting Boston, from which twenty-six men went.

In 1675, when the renowned King Philip took the field in that final struggle, Lynn readily supplied her full quota, several of her promising youth falling in battle.

In these and other Indian and French wars the soldiers were compelled to endure hardships and face dangers which no other wars in this quarter of the world have known; but they marched on to final triumph."

Keeping in mind the picture of terrible danger which the above quotation has given to us, we would naturally like to know what part, if any, Allen Breed and his immediate family took during those times of awful peril and hardship.

The military archives of the Commonwealth show that all the children of Allen Breed, senior, the immigrant, were enlisted as soldiers and in active service in King Philips War.

The oldest son, Allen, junior, was 49 years old at the outbreak of that struggle. Under date of June 24, 1676, we find "Alwin" Breed's name on the roll of soldiers in the troop of Capt. Nichols Manning, of Salem. Captain Manning and his troops served in the Mount Hope campaign and also marched out to Narraganset to recruit the army after the Great Swamp Fight.

The second son, "Timothie," Breed, was in the Massachusetts Forces under Major Appleton who joined the Connecticut men under Major Treat and marched through the bitter cold of mid-December winter to attack King Philip in the Great Swamp.



History states that this was "the largest and best organized army that had ever been in the field in the American colonies."

A book would be needed to give the interesting details of this important and perilous campaign.

The names of Joseph Breed and John Breed, the other two sons of Allen Breed, senior, are both recorded in the archives of those who served in King Philips War, but no detailed record of their service has been found.

The share which these four sons of Allen Breed had in King Philips War is conclusive evidence that they were men of splendid physical endowment because none but the best and sturdiest could have endured the unparalleled hardships of those campaigns.

That they had the moral and spiritual heroism and nobleness of real true patriots is evidenced by the fact that they were in well-to-do circumstances and had much to lose and nothing to gain by going as soldiers. Furthermore, their father, Allen Breed, senior, was well past three score years and ten and it must have been very hard for him to have had every one of his children leave home for such an exceedingly hazardous undertaking.

From some one of these four noble sons have descended all who trace their ancestry to Allen Breed, senior.

By virtue of their valiant service in King Philips War, each male descendant is entitled to membership in the society of Colonial Wars, and every woman is eligible to the Society of Colonial Dames.

In what better way can we do honor to such splended ancestry than to join these patriotic Colonial Societies whose object is the preservation of the history and memories of Colonial times and to maintain and perpetuate our free institutions established by our ancestors at such a sacrifice?

A further brief reference to the oldest of these four sons may not be without interest.

This son, Allen Breed, junior, born in 1626, married Mary --, surname unknown. They had six children, four sons and two daughters.

The oldest son was born February 12, 1658, and was 17 or 18 years old at the time of King Philips War, and it is thought by some that he was probably also a soldier in that conflict.

He was known as Ensign Joseph Breed. We have proof that this title referred to him, rather than to his uncle Joseph, from the headstone in the old or Western Lynn Cemetery. The inscription is, "Ensign Joseph Breed died Nov. 25, 1713, aged 55 years."





He was one of the selectmen of Lynn in the year 1692 , which is the earliest list of selectmen that has been found in the Lynn records.

Ensign Joseph Breed married Sarah Farrington, Sept. 27, 1683. They had eleven children whose names have been recorded and preserved. There were seven daughters and four sons.

Their second daughter, Jane Breed, born Oct. 18, 1686, married Elisha Newhall, Feb. 27, 1710-11.

Their third daughter, Sarah Breed, born July 16, 1689, married Andrew Mansfield, Dec. 16, 1712.

The writer of this article is descended from a child of this Elisha Newhall and Jane Breed.

And also descended from a child of this Andrew Mansfield and Sarah Breed.

This constitutes a double line of descent from these earliest generations of our worthy Breed ancestry.



Tablet Erected on Breed's Hill, April 1923.

Very recently the Metropolitan District Commission of Boston has erected on Breed's Hill, the site of the "Battle of Bunker Hill", a bronze tablet. This tablet is located on the outer face of the stone building through which all must enter who intend to climb the monument. Its size is 30" x 26".

The building and monument are open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. About 10,000 persons visit this site yearly.

A half tone of the new tablet is reproduced on the following page.



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